Table 16. Incidence rates <sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected natures of injury or illness, Private industry, Kansas, 2013

		Nature of injury or illness <sup>3</sup>															
Characteristic	Private industry		Fractures	Cuts, lacerations, punctures								Multiple traumatic injuries					
		Sprains, strains		Total	Cuts, lacerations	Punctures	Bruises	Heat burns	Chemical burns	Amputations	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Total	with fractures	with sprains	Soreness Pain	All other natures
Total	82.7	25.3	10.1	8.7	7.4	1.3	6.6	.9	.4	.4	1.8	.5	1.7	.5	.6	14.8	11.4
Gender: Male Female	94.8 65.1	28.6 20.2	11.8 7.7	11.4 5.1	9.6 4.3		6.7 6.4	1.0 .8	.5	.e	i 1.3 2.5	.4 .7	1.4 2.1	.6	 1.2	16.1 13.0	14.9 6.5
Age: 14 - 15 16 - 19 20 - 24 25 - 34 35 - 44 45 - 54 55 - 64 65 and over	 99.1 72.8 76.6 101.6 87.5 75.7	 24.8 15.8 23.6 38.7 27.3 21.2 5.8	 8.6 15.4 5.7 8.3 12.2 11.6	 14.5 8.6 12.6 7.4 6.4 7.6 4.6	6.7 5.9 5.2	1.9   2.4	 23.1 6.6 4.7 6.6 8.1 4.8	    1.1 2.1	  1.9   		  1.3 3.9 1.4 2.4	  .8  .9	1.4 1.7 2.9		   1.8	16.8 13.2 11.6 19.5 17.7 13.9	10.0 9.6 14.0 13.5 8.9 10.1 9.6
Major occupational group: Management occupations Business and financial operations occupations Computer and mathematical occupations Architecture and engineering occupations Life, physical, and social science occupations	19.0 17.5  -70.3	8.2 5.6  	4.2 6.1 	   	   	   	   	   	   			  	   		   	  	 4.3   47.8
Community and social service occupations Legal occupations Education, training, and library occupations Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations Healthcare support occupations Protective service occupations	101.9  29.1 143.6 49.1 126.1	20.9   38.8 15.9 58.5	   44.6 4.5 	    4.7 	   	   4.1 	  21.0 3.2 11.6	    	    			    		    	    	32.7   16.0 35.7	25.5   21.0 3.4 9.4
Food preparation and serving related occupations Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations Personal care and service occupations Sales and related occupations Office and administrative support occupations Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations Construction and extraction occupations	79.9 140.5 11.6 35.5 32.7 152.1 183.6	11.2 32.5  9.4 12.6 35.7 45.6	8.5 18.2  6.2 3.7 36.0 25.9	25.9  3.2 2.2  27.0	  3.2	 	9.3 31.7  3.5 2.3 30.6 17.1	5.2    	    4.1				    4.5	   	    	16.8 27.7  3.7 6.1 27.2 35.9	 16.7  7.4 4.0  20.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations Production occupations Transportation and material moving occupations	170.1 142.4 195.6	66.5 43.5 63.6	15.6 17.7 17.5	16.7 23.8	13.6	3.1	9.6 5.5 15.5				11.6	 3.2 	3.4 2.9 2.1		2.0 	40.3 16.8 32.0	26.6 21.7 36.3

 $<sup>^1</sup>$  Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

= number of injuries and illnesses

 total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
 base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 20,000,000

50 weeks per year).

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, December 17, 2014

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.